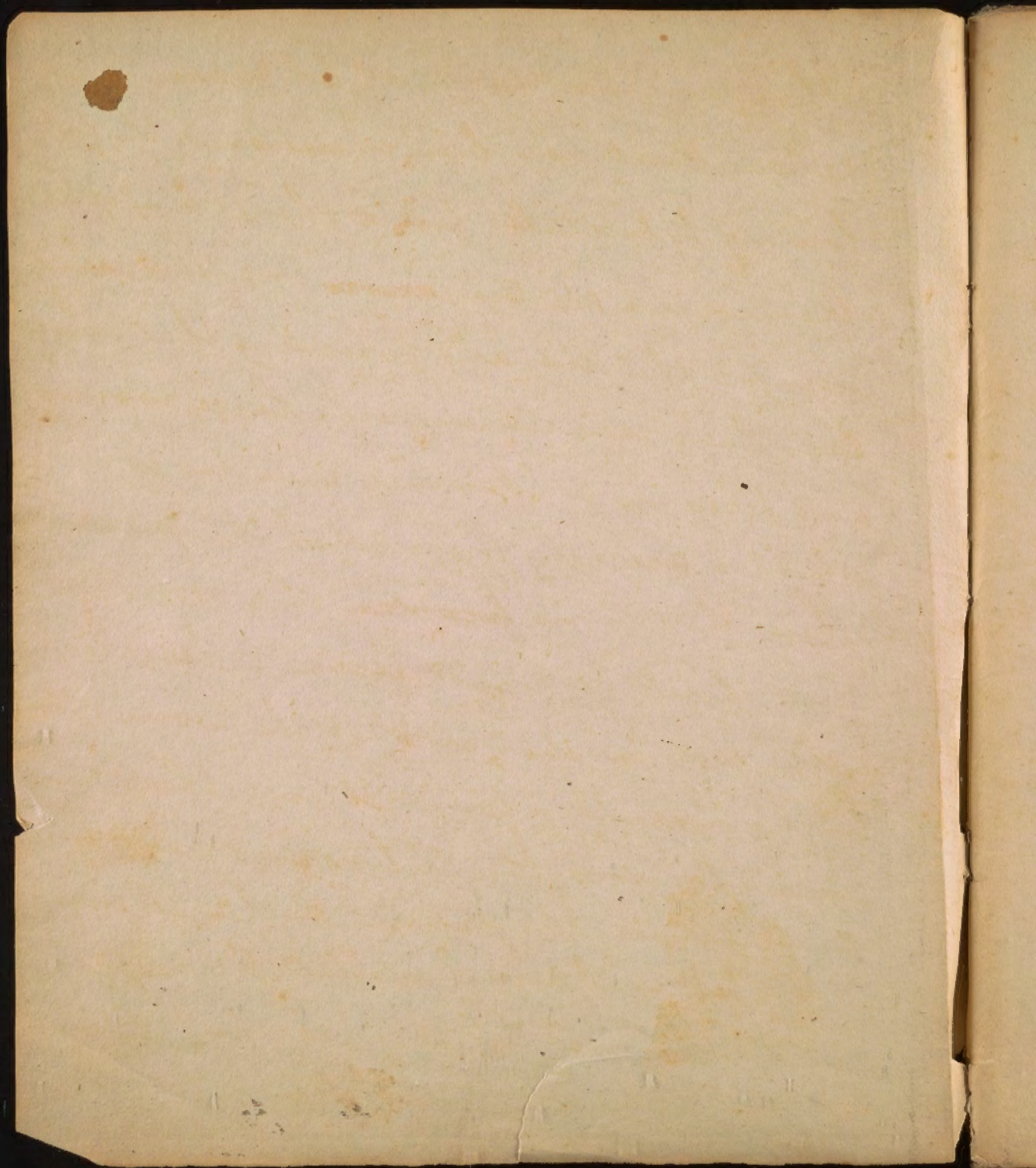


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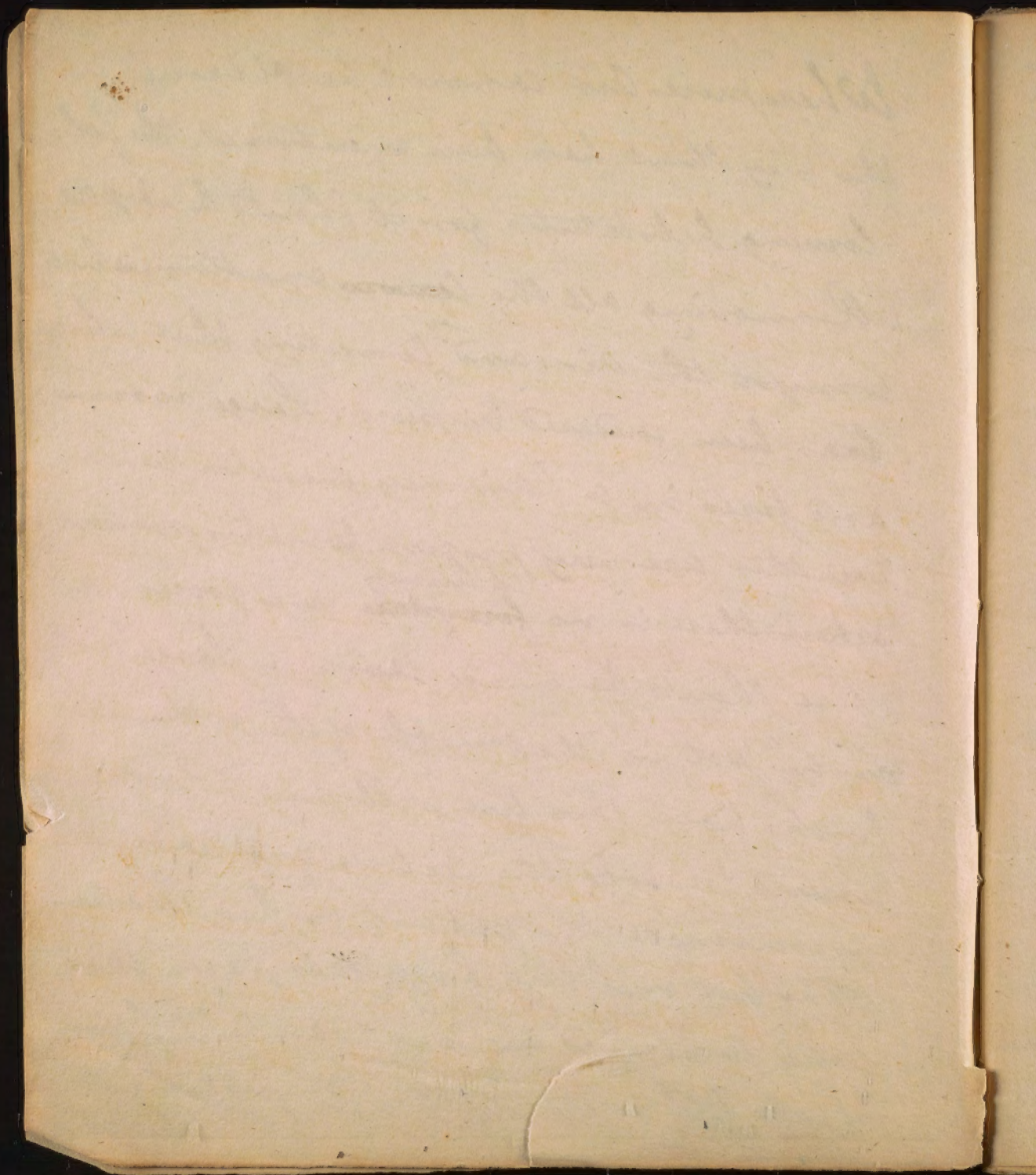
On the Cure of Fever

Is



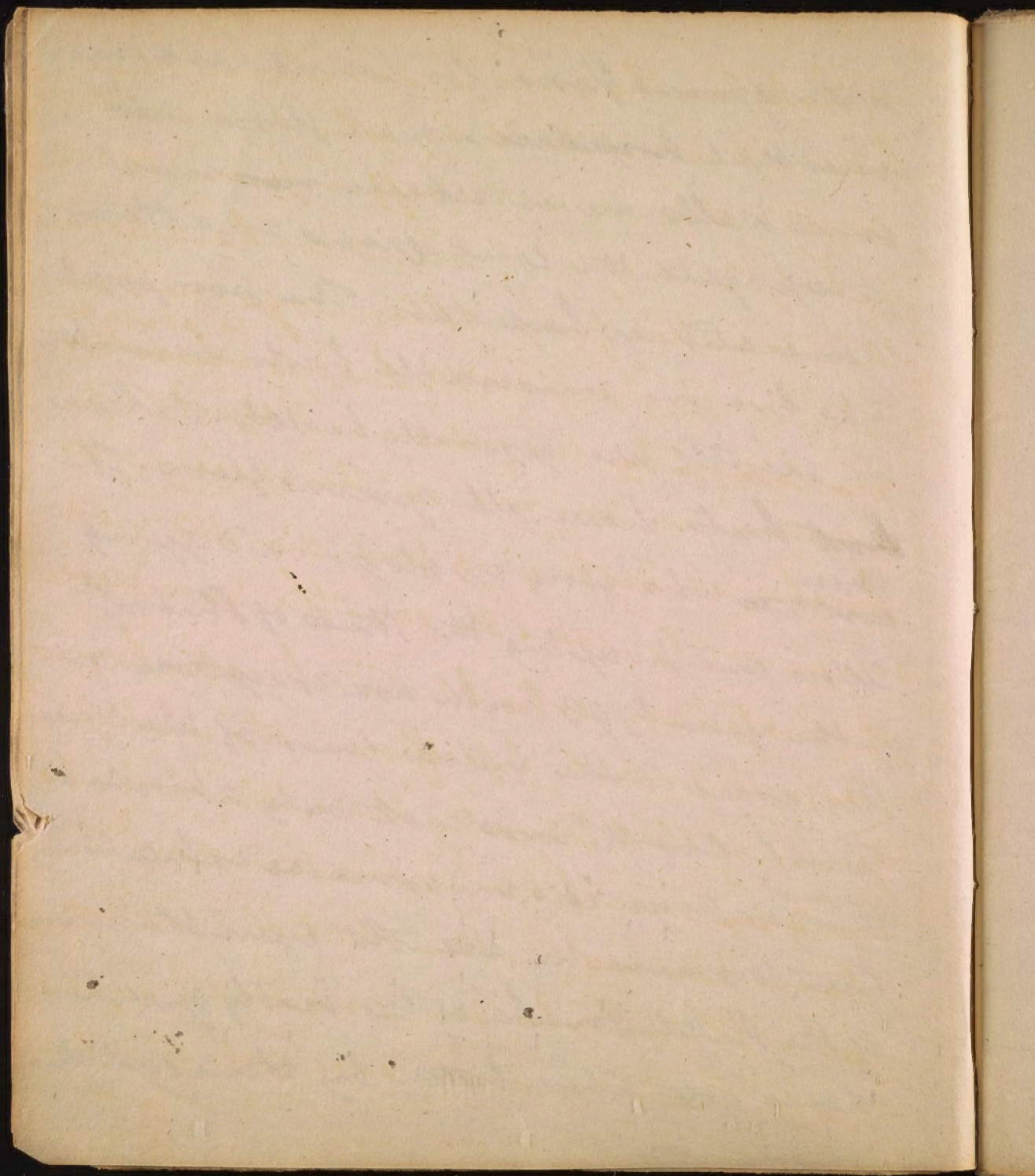
1
Where pure Air cannot be obtained in
the way that has been mentioned, the fol-
-lowing substitutes for it should be adopted.

1. Removing all the ~~causes~~ matters which
corrupt the air, and ^{by} correcting that which
has been rendered impure. Large rooms,
and fires in a Chimney even in warm
weather are very proper for this purpose.
Where there is no ^{chimney} fireplace in a room, a
fire should be made upon a large dish
or in a pot in the middle of the room. The
smoke from this fire will in a short time
ascend towards the ceiling, and cease to
inconvenience the patient or his Attendants.
The best military hospitals I ever saw
were contrived in this way by Dr. Filson
of the Delaware State. He preferred
them.

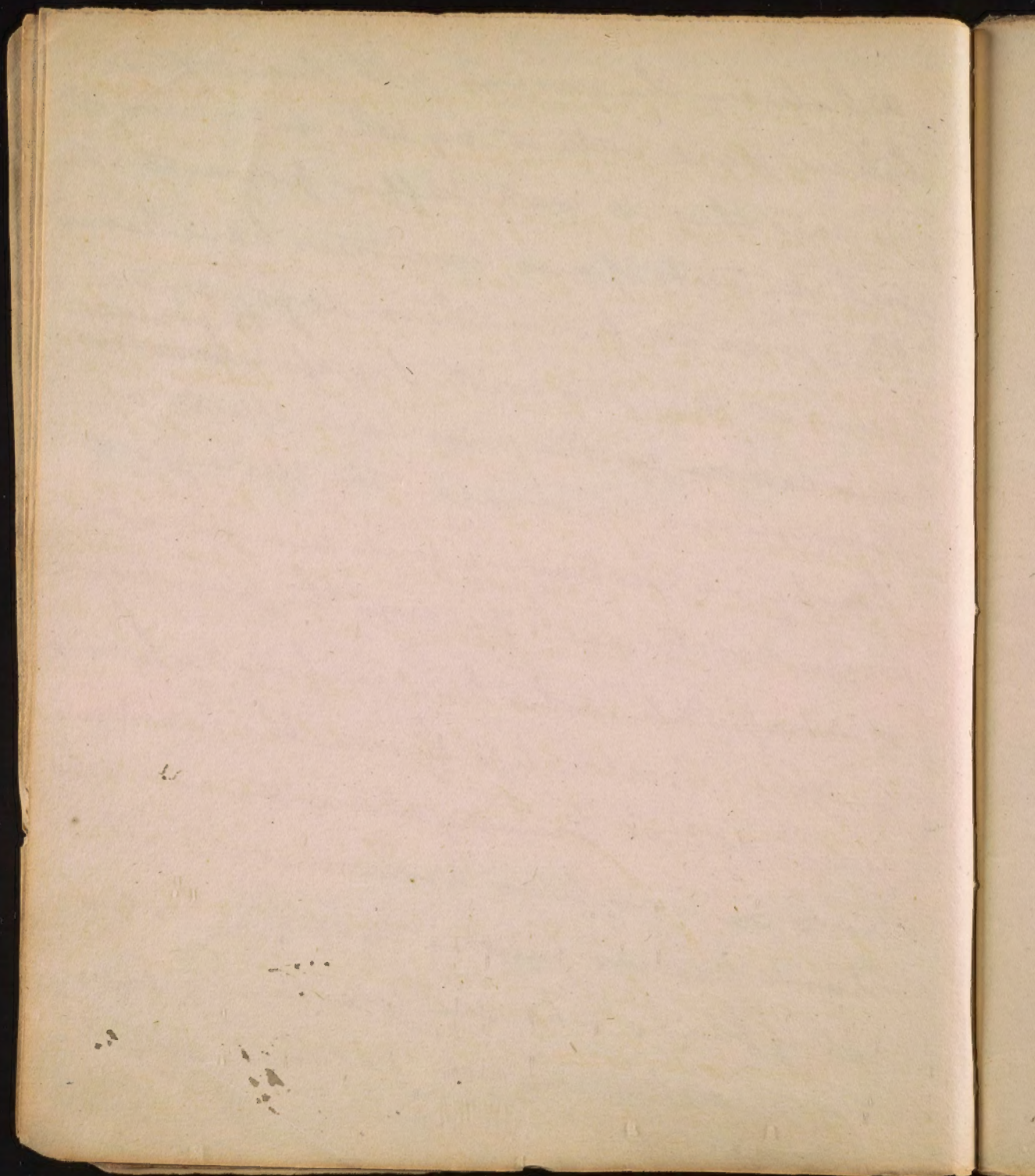


2

with ground floors, for Count Faye disco-
-vered that hospitals on such floors, ~~also~~ ^{and}
solid walls, never retain, nor nor
propagate the contagious matters
generated in hospitals. The poor people
who live in miserable huts in Canton
we are told are generally healthy. These
~~best~~ huts have all ground floors. The
men ~~castles~~ who were employed in digging
cellars and sweeping the streets of Philade
in the year 1793 with one exception or
two, escaped the yellow fever of that year.
Fresh earth ~~is~~ not only absorbs &
thus destroys idio-miasmatic exhalations,
but deprives we are told even the poison
of the Rattle-snake of its deadly qualities,
hence does when bitten by them scratch

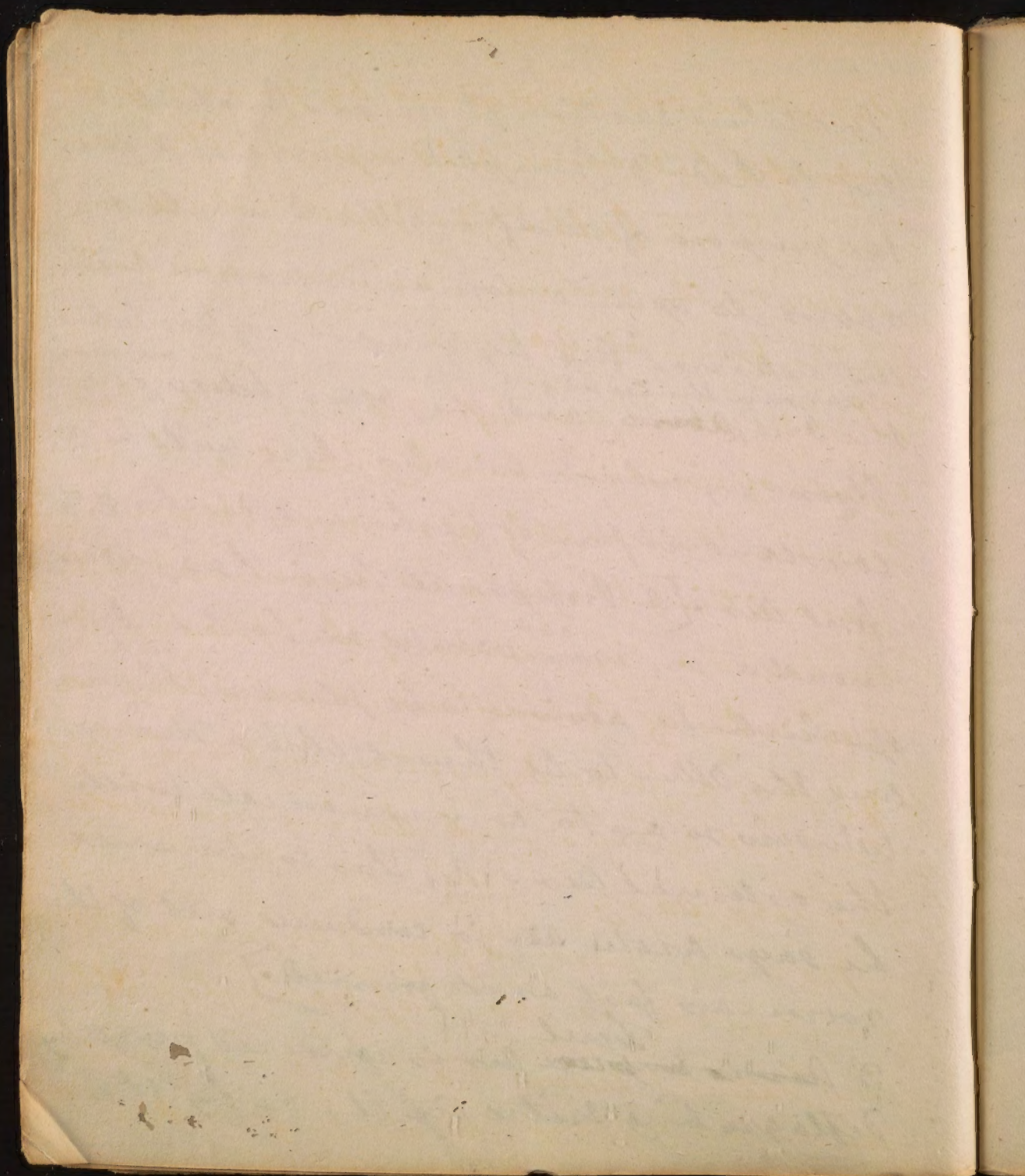


a hole in the ground, and thrust the
 bitten part into it by which means it
 is said they do not suffer from it. The
 inhabitants of new countries have learned
 this practice from their dogs, and em-
 -ploy it they say with success ^{to obviate} ~~where they~~
~~are bitten by~~ the poisonous effects of
 venomous animals. The efficacy of ~~the~~
smoke in destroying foul air did not
 escape Mr. Bruce. He says the poor people
 of napueah who live in smoky houses
 suffered much less from the malignant
 fevers of that country than the rich who
~~lived in~~ were better accommodated. Dr.
 Clark tells us further that the Cooks
 of ships who are constantly expo-
 -sed to smoke, generally escape the ship fever.



But where earthen floors, and smoke are
 not to had, Dr Campbell recommends for
 the purpose of purifying the Air of Sick
 rooms to open a communication with
 the external Air by means of two tubes,
^{near, in the ceiling} the one ^{in or near} ~~above~~ ^{the} ceiling, and the other ~~below~~ ^{below} the
 floor, by which means there will be a
 constant influx of fresh, and discharge of
 foul Air. [A Professor at Turin has recom-
 mended an iron ^{rod} painted at both ends, one
 of which he advises to be placed in the room, ^{sick}
 and the other to be thrust thro' a door or
 window so as to communicate with
 the external Air. By this contrivance
 he says acrid Air is conducted out of the
 room as fast as it forms.]

3 ^{Foul} Air is ~~impure~~ Air is rendered pure by
 Deflagrating Nitre in it, or by the



Vapor which is produced by pressing the ~~Vitriolic~~ Sulphuric acid upon Nitre, or Common Salt. The Vapor which escapes is the nitrous - or muriatic Acid in the form of Gas.

4 Sick persons are defended from the bad effects of impure Air by placing their beds in the middle of a room, & never permitting them to be surrounded with curtains. By means of this practice Dr. Beardsley of Connecticut stopped the progress of a fatal dysentery in a military hospital in New York during our revolutionary war.

5 No more persons should be permitted to remain in the rooms of patients in the low states of fever than are necessary to attend them, and visitors - friends &c



Nurses should never be suffered to sit upon
 this bed sides. The lungs are exquisitely sen-
 -sible ^{to} ~~of~~ ^{in these states of fever.} respired Air. I have seen languor
 and faintness induced ~~by~~ in a lady by her
 physician sitting no longer upon a chair
 at the head of her bed, than was necessary
 for him to acquire a knowledge of the state
 of her disease.

6 The Excretions should be ^{received into} ~~conveyed out~~
~~of a seat across~~ a close stool, or chamber-
 pot half filled with cold water, and im-
 -mediately afterwards conveyed out of
 the sick room. The fetid odor of the
 stools is by this means suppressed, and
 the purity of the air ~~by~~ thereby pre-
 -served. This delicate and humane dis-
 -tinction was first suggested by Dr. Clark of
 New Castle in England. I have adopted



27
in my private practice, & have attempted
to introduce it into the Penryn Warrier
hospital. It is a discovery more interesting
and grateful to humanity than that of a
new planet.

7 The ~~linen~~^{body} linen & sheets of patients
in these states of fever should be changed
every day, & the bodies of the sick should oc-
-asionally be washed with soap & water.
8 The floors of the rooms should often be
sprinkled ~~with~~^{with} cold water. Vinegar is generally
advised for this purpose, but as the hyge-
-nic matters contained in it overpre-
-sently especially in warm weather, it
is both offensive and unsafe to the sick.
were ~~not~~ ardent spirits ~~to be used~~ can
be afforded they should be preferred to
it.

9 Sir John Pringle tells us the most
frequent



and rapid recoveries of Soldiers from fevers
 in the British Army in Germany were
 in the upper stories of hospitals. ^{Dr} ~~The~~
 Rollo says the same thing of the Soldiers
 under his care on the Island of St. Lucia.
 The Air in these cases is purer than
 in the lower wards of hospitals, ^{from} ~~and~~
 its being more exposed to Ventilation, &
 less to exhalation.

10 But few ~~little~~ patients with low and
 malignant fevers should be confined in
 the same room. many hundred, per-
 -haps thousand American Soldiers pe-
 -rished during our revolutionary war
 from the neglect of this rule. Other
 causes concurred to produce this mortality,
 but the history of which would be foreign



9

to our present Subject.

~~Among the other Advantages that~~
arise while all the means which have
been mentioned for purifying the Air of
Sick rooms, contribute to the recovery
of the Sick, we must not overlook
another important Advantage which
arises from an Attention to them, & that
is the ^{patients are} ~~fact~~ thereby kept from genera-
ting miasmata, and thus propagating
the fever to their Attendants. of the efficacy
of one of the ^{and of the bad consequences of neglect} rules that has been mentioned
~~that of~~ ^{being it the late} Dr Thomas Brand relates the following
proof in One of his lectures preserved in
the minutes of the Pennsylvania hospital.
Twelve persons ill with the typhus ^{fever} were
taken from an Irish paper mill ship,



and sent to a house where they were
 attended in separate rooms, and ~~was~~
 provided with clean beds & cloathing.
 They all recovered, without communi-
 -cating the disease to any of their atten-
 -dants. Fourteen persons from the same
 ship, and with the same fever, were
 equally accommodated in another house,
 but without clean beds or cloathing. They
 infected all the family that attended them.
 The ~~London~~ master of the family died
 with the fever which he received from them.
 - The low typhus fever is ^{now} rarely communi-
 -cated in the hospitals in Great Britain
 from the extraordinary cleanliness that is
 observed in them. In the year 1805 a
 number of patients were ^{into our hospital} admitted,
 from



a passenger ship ill with this fever. Though confined in one room, yet from the regard that was paid to the cleanliness of their persons, and bedding, but one of them died, and the disease was not communicated to any of their attendants.

I have mentioned Oxygen gas as a stimulating remedy for the cure of these states of fever of which we are treating. I can say nothing of it from my own experience, but I have no doubt of its possessing very useful properties. The preparation of it is too troublesome & expensive for common use. Its place I believe may be supplied

Use from my own experience. —

While we thus attempt to excite the System thro' the medium of the lungs, we must ^{not} neglect to avail of ourselves of the Advantages which ~~the nose and the bowels as surfaces upon which~~ may be derived from applying Stimulants ~~may be made to act~~ ^{internal parts of the} to the nose and the bowels.

The Stimulants proper for the former are Ardent Spirits, Ether & Ammonia, inhaled or thrust ~~into~~ up the Nose by means of a feather.

The Stimulants proper for the latter ~~are~~ are Injections. These should consist of Brandy - Wine - Ardent Spirits - turpentine & warm Water, the last ^{to act by its} ~~in fact~~ ^{heat} Quantity as well as its heat.

~~We come next to mention the Remedies that act upon the Stimulus upon~~ the mind

V anger had the same effect upon a gentleman
in Scotland who sent for his a Clergyman in
the lowest state of a fever, & supposing himself
to be on his Death bed, lamented his having
once published a book against the Christian
Religion, which from the great mischief it
had done, he was afraid would exclude him
from heaven. The Clergyman, who knew
the Character of the book, said he "had nothing
to fear from the mischief it had done, for
that it had been but little read, & had hardly
circulated in his own neighbourhood." "What is
that you say?" said the apparently dying
man, - "my book done no mischief! - my
book! - not read out of my ^{own} neighbourhood!"
- Before this, said he - you are a fool -
to speak thus of my book!" This paragon ^{came over}

artless manner delivered this answer to
 his master. He instantly started from his
 bed - ^{in great wrath} called the ringer a lying rascal;
 & from that moment he ~~was~~ began to
 recover. Terror once cured the typhus fever
 in ^{an American} soldier in ~~the~~ ^a military hospital, Dur-
 -ing the revolutionary war brought on
 by his the danger of his falling into the
 hands of the ^{British} enemy. His fright imparted
 so much Vigor to his body that he crawled
 and walked several miles in order to get
 out of the way of the enemy. Courage has
 several times chased the typhus fever
 from the British Navy by the exertions
 it produced in a battle. ^{Love has} ~~inimitable~~
~~once cured all the~~ ^{promising a great}
 and popular name has sometimes been

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case suddenly excited his system, ^{so that he} & carried
~~of his disease, so~~ not only recovered, but
^{unhappily} lived to relapse into his former infidel
principles & practices. — ~~return to~~ ^{p. 17}

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 it produced in a battle. ^{Love has} ~~innumerable~~
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Sometimes recalled the departing strength of
Nature in a low fever. A lady in this city
was attached to a gentleman whose her
^{parents} ~~father~~ would not permit her to marry.
Soon afterwards she was attacked with a
fever in which her friends despaired of
her life. Her mother in this ~~hopeless~~ ^{helpless} ~~situation~~
went into her room, & asked
her whether she had any request to make
before her death. She said she had, and
that it was permission to take leave of
the gentleman whom she had loved.
He ^{was} admitted to see her, the effect
of which was - ~~the suspension of~~ death
was arrested & she soon afterwards
recovered. Appeals have often been

✓ Good news of public or private events
has often had the same good effect. We
have a striking proof of the influence
of joyful news of a domestic nature
in the history of Jacob in the old
testament. When ^{descending from} ~~on the verge~~
the weakness of old age into the grave,
the ^{he} ~~reverend~~ ^{patriarch} ~~for long~~ was told that his
son Joseph was alive - the venerable
patriarch revived, and was ^{so much} invigorated
by the news as to ^{be able to perform} ~~undertake~~ a journey
to Egypt where he died at a great age
in the bosom of his family. -

made to natural Affection ^a by sending for
 absent relations to persons in the low
 state of fever. The joy inspired by the first
 interview with a long absent Child, on
 parent has often treasured the scale in
 favour of life. All these remedies derived
 from the emotions, passions & Domestic
 Affections should be employed only about
 the Crises of fever, or in that low state of
 them in which excitability is nearly
 exhausted, and the excitement in a sedu-
 -ced state. In any other state of the system
 there is danger of their doing harm. It is
 to be lamented that ~~too~~ these remedies are
 not ^{at all times} ~~only~~ ~~always~~ under our command,
 and that we cannot ^{always} ~~always~~ regulate
 their force. Happily for us, there are
 substitutes for them. Pronouncing a great

repeating a word, ~~associated with~~ or mentioning
an event associated by habit with pleasure
or joy have sometimes

As I think I once saw a crisis suddenly
induced in one of these fevers by a physician
pronouncing a single word ~~as~~ as he
entered the room of his patient. This
word was ^{connected} ~~associated~~ with an event that
~~revived~~ ~~arose~~ at once a high tide of youthful
pleasure in her mind.

popular name ^{by} ~~has~~ ^{sometimes} 16
~~is~~ imparted strength to the body in its
debilitated or exhausted state. In the French
navy it was customary when sailors were sinking
under the labor of raising a heavy anchor
for the commanding officer to ^{excite their strength} ~~say~~ ^{by} ~~not~~ ^{calling out the}
name of Bonaparte, at the time his Victo-
ries in Italy ^{had} made him the idol of the French
nation. The same practice might be used
with advantage in the low states of fever.
~~For there are few men whose ^{or women whose} spirits are not affected~~
a word, and whose spirits would not be
rallied by ~~whispering~~ ^{whispering} it into their ears.

But there is one passion which we have
always at command, and which ~~it~~ is so
gentle in its operation, that it can only
do good, and that is Hope. This should be
excited in our patients in the low states



17 the recovery of
of fever by the visit of persons in similar
situations. Gloomny visitors of all kinds should
be kept out of their rooms and the ^{Deaths} ~~news~~
of persons which occur at the same
time, they are ill, should be carefully
concealed from them. The Conduct of Lady
Rachel Rufel is worthy of our imitation
in such cases. She had two daughters ill
at the same time and who inquired after
each other with mutual solicitude and
affection. One of them died. Lady Rachel
after seeing her laid out, went hastily to
her surviving daughter, and before she had
time to ask ^{her} how her sister was, she
told her, she was out of danger, and that
she had just left her "out of bed" meaning



upon the board upon which her Corpse
was placed. ^APhysicians ^{in this city} ~~thought~~ ~~to~~

imitated this practice during the prevalence
of ~~the yellow fever~~ ^{the yellow fever in the year 1793} ~~in the year 1793~~
~~I think~~ with evident advantage. ~~All the~~

patients whom ^{he} visited after the death
of Dr. Hutchinson, ~~in the year 1793~~ in-
quired with great solicitude how he was.

He constantly answered them that he
"was very low", but that ^{he} ~~he~~ had no doubt
"he would get up again" - meaning that
he was low in his grave, but that he
would rise at the general resurrection.

These Cautions should not prevent our
informing our patients or their friends
of this danger in a delicate way. We
run this to this temporal as well as to the



17
clernal interests, and it will be unjust, and
even cruel to conceal it from them. Recollect
here - that the suggestion to make a Will
or to send for a Clergyman should never
come directly from a physician, but always
from the friends of the sick.

We come next in order to mention
stimulants that are obtained from Aliment.
~~The Stimulants of Aliment are of two kinds -~~
~~They are 1. Vegetable 2. Animal~~
~~Vegetable. The articles of which are taken~~

from the Sallows - Tapioca - arrow root, &
Indian corn,
Potatoes - and Rice meal - assorted be
baked apples and pears - Rice ~~put~~ in all the
forms in which it is usually cooked -
Custard - Bread and milk - ^{mashed} made
of Indian or Rye meal & milk - ^{a broth made of} potatoes
and three parts of Onions one part with
a little wheat bread butter in it, and Cus-
tard. All these articles of Diet should be



rendered cordial with wine, & savoury with
Spices.

The Stimulants which are derived from
Animal Substances are broths of all kinds,
^{cheese} ~~bysses~~ - soft boiled eggs, ~~typhus~~ - wild fowl - do-
- sweet or poultry boiled, or roasted according to the
taste of the patient, or the state of the system,
and lastly beef steaks & ham. They should
be given in the order in which they have
been mentioned. I am aware Gent: that
this class of Stimulants is not a popular
one among those physicians who still
adhere to the putrefactive doctrines of the
old School in medicine, but be assured
they are not only safe, but extremely
useful. I have prescribed them all over
& over in the low state of typhus fever
and with the happiest effects. They do



Service in three ways. 1 by the pleasure they
 they impart to the sense of taste and the
 gratification they afford to the ~~patient~~ patient
 who generally longs for animal food about
 the 14th or 15th Day of the fever. I have sus-
 pected the appetite for animal food is
 awakened about that time in consequence
 all but of the ^{so completely absorbed} of the ^{materials} ^{being} ^{unable to supply} ^{any} more aliment to the system. 2 ani-
 mal food acts by the ^{new} stimulus it affords
 thro' the medium of the stomach to the
 whole system & ^{3rd} to furnish ^{more} materials
 for the copious materials for the rene-
 wal of the blood, and thus by repetition, to
 produce a general action upon the
 blood vessels, and through them upon
 every part of the body.

In the exhibition of diet whether

V upon the subject of all the Pimmerla,
-king remedies that have been mentioned,
you must not forget the rules given
for their exhibition in our Thesa-
-pentiche, particularly the necessity of
increasing or diminishing their doses &
giving them in succession & rotation.

U 1: That in a dry form. Bottles filled
with hot water, and bags filled with hot
salt - or oats, or sand should be applied per.
It is the more necessary as the heat of the body is below
to the trunk and extremities of the body.
Frictions to the whole body with
a 2nd ~~class of stimulants~~ ^{with} ~~stimulants~~
a flesh brush or a dry hand. These have been
highly commended by Allioni an Italian
Physician. Upon what was said formerly of
their action upon muscular fibres &
secretory vessels, there is reason to believe

Vegetable or Animal, without two things
 should be attended to: 1st not to suppress the
 Appetite to regulate it. It is often necessary
 when it is not desired, and more of it is
 often called for than the Stomach in its
 debilitated State can digest, or the powers
 of Languification convert into more
 nourishment, and 2nd it should be given,
 not ^{only} at the usual hours of eating in health,
 but half a dozen times a Day & some-
 times every hour of the Day & Night.

V The external Remedies proper in
 the low States of fever come next under
 our Consideration.

These should be ^{3rd = a} hot spiritus ^{a decoction} strong
 Solution of Salt and Water, - hot spiritus
 of bitter and aromatic herbs in vinegar &
 water, with some spirit in it - hot spiritus,
 or Ammonia in Solution, alone, or

= they might be employed with great ad-

-vantage in the low state of fever. Pinching
the skin and flesh have used for the same purpose.
A 3 Claps of external Stimulants are -
turn back

~~With these external Stimulants
should be joined Stimulating injections.
These should be Bark, Wine, Laudanum,
Ardent Spirit, &c. in large quantities.~~

Relieved by Spirits.

in the form of the volatile soap liniment,
 and the spirit of turpentine. They should
 be applied to the temples, ⁱⁿ ~~under~~ the arm pits,
 to the stomach and bowels, particularly to
 the navel, and to the lower limbs. That
 adds much to their efficacy. The volatile
 stimulants should be continued by means of
 fannels. Stomentations should be applied
 chiefly to the lower extremities. They should be
^{and continued at least one hour to be useful.}
 extended to the knees; I have seen the most
 beneficial effects of this remedy ^{Cruys have been} ~~performed~~
 performed by wrapping the whole body in Bark made
 It is common to apply blisters in these
 states of fever. But this system is generally
 below their action. Mortifications often
 follow them when they are applied to the
~~lower~~ extremities, for which reason
 they should be applied only to the head &



trunk of the body where they are sometimes
useful in removing Delirium from the
former, and pain and difficulty of breath-
ing from the latter places.

5 Cataplasms to the soles of the feet are
often useful in this state of fever. ^{Begin with} There is a
sate flour & vinegar, or Salt & Vinegar mix-
-ed with flour - Afterwards apply Onions
- then Garlic bruised and pitched up in a
linnen bag in the manner recommended
by Dr Sydenham, and finally mustard alone
or mixed with an equal quantity, or
more of wheat or Rye flour according to cir-
-cumstances. The mustard cataplasms
may be made to extend to the legs up to
the knees. They may likewise be applied
to the wrists and arms.



6 Boiling water is a powerful stimulant
 when we wish to excite a ~~very~~ sudden effect.
 Like blisters it should be applied only to
 parts of the body near to the head or heart,
 but a mortification should follow the in-
 -flammation and pain excited by it.

7 Caustics & Scarifications have sometimes pro-
 -duced great effects in typhus fever. I think
 I once saved the life of a gentleman in the
 typhus state of ^{an Arthritic fever} ~~fever~~ by a Caustic applied to
 his neck after all the common external
 & internal stimulants have been used to no
 purpose. In one of the worst plagues that is
 upon record which prevailed in England
 in the year 1510 in which bleeding was
 uniformly followed by death. ^{large doses} ~~the~~ ~~caustics~~
 made by the actual Caustery ap-
 -plied to



the legs, thighs and Arms were found to
 be extremely useful. They were equally so
 in the plague which prevailed in Different
 parts of Europe in the years 1547, & 1568
 in each of which bleeding was found to be
 most useful. In Alexandria & Cairo in Egypt
 the plague of 1580 yielded only to Scarifica-
 tions. They were made by first washing, &
 rubbing the legs in warm Water, - then whipping
 them in order to awaken their sensibility.
 Afterwards a string was tied tight below the
 knee, so as to produce an Obstruction of
 the return of the blood. From 20 to 30 longi-
 tudinal incisions were then made in the
 legs, and the blood invited to Distil gradually
 from them by placing them in warm
 water. From the effects of Abscesses, and



accidental loss in malignant fevers I am
disposed to think highly of caustics in
the low states of fever; and from the Advan-
tages which I saw attend ^{the} hemorrhages
from the gums which came on, on
the 5th day of the yellow fever in 1798 I
cannot ~~think~~ ^{help approving} ~~very highly~~ of the
Egyptian mode of ^{first stimulating & afterwards} depleting from the
lower extremities. ~~th~~ I spoke formerly
of the advantages of the loss of ~~very small~~
~~quantity~~ of blood, when discharged in a
very slow or gradual manner. A few
ounces leaked ^{drop by drop} ~~off~~ as were from the blood
repels, have often saved life in fevers which
were forced the loss of half that quantity
by opening a Vein.

& Light is a pleasant & powerful stimulant
and should be employed in all cases of feeble
Action in the blood vessels. The degree of it



Should be regulated in a sick room with the same care as the temperature of the Air.

Sound acts with great force upon the body this the medicine of the ears. In our lectures upon animal life I took notice of its influence upon the system as a stimulant. Were we to reason from analogy we could not help believing in the efficacy of this remedy. Soldiers march quicker & further without fatigue from the influence of martial music than they do without it. ^{and then} Labourers are exhilarated by a rustic song, ^{by it.} Ploughmen are invigorated in the plough, ^{by also} by the sound of bells suspended to their ~~ears~~ ^{ears} in a team. But we have facts as well as analogy in favor of sound in the languid state of animal life in fevers. Dr Dobson tells us he once saw a low fever attended with delirium suddenly cured by the firing of the cannon of a ship of War at Cayenne Dr

✓ [10 The sense of smelling should be ap-
-pealed by Stimulants as well as the sense of
seeing, feeling and hearing, by means of Spirit
- Other, ^{Smell} and other substances capable of
acting upon the nose. In the Spotted fever
of Connecticut in 1829, great advantages
were derived from thrusting a feather up
the nose, clipped in ^{with} ~~in~~ 1st Lot of Harts.
- Horn.]

Physick informed me that he had once seen
 a woman ^{dead from} ~~departs~~ ^{life} apparently ~~extract~~ ^{life} apparently
 a fever rumpitated by the loud scream of a
 friend ~~but~~ at the instant of ^{the} ~~her~~ suppo-
 sed extinction of her life. — A Captain
 Woodward of Boston who was lately a prisoner
 among the Mailays in India says the natives
 make it a practice to beat a drum at the
 doors of persons ~~ill~~ with fevers. These savages
 prescribe only for the crame of the disease,
 but I have no doubt their noisy remedy ^{often}
 succeeds in three cases of their fevers in
 which Stimulants are indicated. ~~It~~

10 The last stimulating remedy that I shall
 mention in low fevers is the affusion of
 cold water. ~~For~~ I cannot recommend it
 from my own experience, but from ^{our} ~~the~~
 former reasonings upon ^{its} ~~the~~ Matus operandi
 I ~~do~~ and from the testimonies of Deffenie
 and Dr Jackson in ^{its} ~~his~~ fever, I have no



doubt of its safety & efficacy, provided it be used before the system has descended below the reacting point. The impulse or stimulus derived from the ~~the~~ descent of the water from its usual height upon the body, ensures to a certain degree this reaction, & gives Affusion a great advantage over ~~Ablation~~ what we called Ablutions which from being applied without an accompanying stimulus produces only sedative effects, and thus adds to the weakness of the system. In favor of the stimulus imparted to the water by Affusion Dr Jackson tells us that Soldiers feel less fatigue when exposed to the rain than when they ~~marsh~~ in dry weather. From its ^{stimulating} ~~impregnation~~ ~~impregnation~~ upon their bodies than when they ~~marsh~~ in dry weather. [Every plant we know thrives more from rain than from Dew, or water applied to their roots, and from the same cause. Thus the impetus ~~of Wind as said formerly~~]



To ensure the salutary ³¹ effects of the
To render the Affusion of Cold water upon
the body ~~certain~~ in its salutary effects. Dr
Jackson very properly advises the applica-
tion of warm water - spirit of turpentine,
camphorated spirit - lime juice - or a solu-
tion of citre in vinegar to the skin in
order to awaken in it a susceptibility to
the action of the water. He advises further
to give cordial drinks, particularly wine
at the same time in order to assist the
reaction of the system, or to give the fluids
a centrifugal direction. Tepid water should
be preferred for the purpose of Affusion
in the low state of fever. — There can be but
one objection to this remedy, and that the
difficulty of applying it, for ~~that~~ it will
not be safe to take the patient ^{out} of his bed
and it will require a greater number of
Attendants, and a larger Apparatus of beds



and linen than is to be met with in most families. ~~to~~ In public hospitals it might be used with more advantage, & in private families provided large & soft skins were placed under the patients to defend the beds upon which they lie, from ^{no water should} ~~the water should~~ be suffered to remain in contact with their bodies after they have been exposed to its effusions. It should be carefully wiped off with a dry cloth. The gentle friction with the cloth aids the reaction of the system. The permanent application of the water to the body from its feeble state would produce noxious effects, & thus increase the disease.

Having enumerated the remedies for the low states of fever I shall now add a few cautions ^{connected with this treatment,} ~~which~~ which could not be brought in under any of the ~~former~~ heads

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of our remedies.

1 Beware of forcing sweats in the states of fever. They are a depleting remedy, and as improper as bloodletting in the feeble state of system and reduced state of the fluids and feeble state of the system which take place in these fevers. Even when they are spontaneous, they generally precede death, for they arise from great and universal debility from action & abstraction. Morgagni describes a malignant fever in Italy in which patients died with profuse sweats while their physicians were encouraging their friends to expect a happy issue from them. ^{Recall the testimony which} Sir John Pringle bears ⁱⁿ the history of the ^{in the history of the} ~~testimony~~ ^{case} against them, and ~~relates~~ ^{relates} a case of a mate in one of the hospitals in which they were tried without effect on ^{the 4th & 5th} ~~on about the 11th~~ days of his fever. Sir John remarks very justly



or Softness 34

that a moisture upon the skin in protracted
fevers of the typhus grade is salutary. I have
witnessed this often, and seldom without
ending in a recovery.

2 Beware of ~~the~~ giving purges in the low states
of fever. One stool a day and that obtained by
means of a Glyster will be sufficient in most
cases. ^{But} Where the weakness is extreme, ^{dis-}no
= Advantage will arise from the bowels being
constricted two or three days, - on the con-
-trary an Advantage, for the stimulus of the
bowels and the distention of the lower bowels,
from their accumulation, ~~add to~~ add to the
efficacy of our stimulating remedies. ^{sudden}
I believe has often followed a
Death occurred in several instances ~~from~~
copious stools in this ~~with~~ state of the system.
I except from this caution the typhus
states of fever whether erithra or gravior
when they occur in the Autumn, and

